Numb. 1297

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Monday April 22. to Thursday April 25. 1678.

Naples, April 5.

THE first instant the *Newcastle* Frigat, and *James* Gally, sailed from hence for *Puglia*, with 18 Merchantmen under their Convoy. Three *Dutch* Capers have brought in hither two *French* Ships, on Board of which are 15 great Brass Cannon, having all the King of *Spain*'s Arms upon them, and 120 Horse, and some Houshold Goods, the Privateers met with these Prizes, as they were at Anchor in company of 18 or 20 Sail more (who in bad weather had been separated from the rest of the Fleet which parted with the Mareschal *de la Feuillade* from *Sicily*) off of *Sardinia*. They made no resistance, but gave the others time to escape, by cutting their Cables, and standing off to Sea, not having any Man of War with them.

Venice, April 8. It is a sad spectacle to see so many persons, who have forsaken their Native Countrey, come hither from *Messina*, for shelter in their present distress, which is great, having been forced to part so suddenly, and to leave greatest part of their Estates behind them. Some of the principal of them have prayed the Senate would make an Order or Declaration, to assure them, that they are here in security; to which Answer was given, that this City was open to receive all Strangers, and that they should be in security while they were there.

Genoa, April 20. Not any Ships are arrived here this week, except two *Genoueses* from *Spain*, and a *French* Ship from *Bourdeaux*, without bringing any News. We have not as yet any certain account of the *French* Gallies that came from *Sicily*.

Marseilles, April 19. There is not as yet any News, that we hear of, of the Gallies that came with the Mareschal *de la Feuillade* from *Messina*, which puts us in great pain for them, there being 10 or 12000 men on Board them, and many persons of quality, as well *French* as *Messineses*.

Hamburgh, April 22. The *Lunenburgh* Troops have possessed themselves of *Butzow*, a place belonging to the Duke of *Mecklenburg*, which the Commander surrendred to them without any resistance. The Bishop of *Munster*, as we are informed, has engaged to the King of *Denmark*, to furnish him with 3800 Foot, 1500 Horse, and 600 Dragoons, to be employed in his Army in *Schonen* this Campagne; and further, will assist the Elector of *Brandenburg* with 3000 men in *Pomeren*. The Letters we receive from *Denmark*, inform us of the great diligences that were used there to bring the Army into the Field, that the Artillery belonging to it, was already put on Board the Vessels designed to carry it over to *Schonen*.

Copenhagen, April 23. On Wednesday last the King, accompanied with his Brother Prince *George*, went by the way of *Rotschild* to *Anderschau*, and having taken a review of all the Troops quartered in *Zealand*, returned hither again yesterday in the afternoon. Our Fleet is quite ready, and will, it's expected, sail with the first fair wind, to join those Ships which are already at Sea. By a Vessel arrived here, we have an account that the Sieur *Guldenlieu*, and Major General *Duncan*, who sailed from hence on Saturday last, arrived in *Norway* the Monday following. We expect them very suddenly back again, with such Troops as can possibly be spared in *Norway*, to reinforce the Kings Army on this side. The King of *Sueden* having had an interview with the Queen Mother, is returned to his quarter near *Christianstadt*, which place they press so closely, that the *Suedes*, according to the Advices we receive from those Parts, are in expectation that it will suddenly fall of its self into their hands; yet at the same time are preparing for the attacking it, and among other their preparations in order thereunto, they have made certain Prames, or Floats, to bear several pieces of heavy Cannon for the battering the Town on the side of the water. By an *English* Vessel come from *Stockholme* we have advice, that the *Suedes* are working on their Fleet with all the diligence possible.

Francfort, April 21. The Imperial Troops, for want of Forage, cannot possibly come into the Field so early as was at first intended. The general Rendezvous is now appointed for the 8th of *May* at *Willingen*, and it's believed about the middle of the month the whole Army will be together. The *French* in *Alsace* begin likewise to move, and say, they will have an Army in those Parts this Campagne, capable to frustrate the designs of the *Imperialists*, which time must shew. Certain it is, the Duke of *Lorrain*, who has a full power to act as he shall think fit, will enter upon some Action of moment. Some are of opinion that all the discourse of the besieging of *Friburg*, is only to amuse the Enemy, who have put a very strong Garison into the place.

Strasburgh, April 8. The march of the Imperial Troops, and especially of the Cavalry, which advances towards *Willingen*, does very much alarm the *French*, who are thereupon with all possible diligence drawing the Troops which are in *Alsace* together, in the Neighborhood of *Brisac*. They have given over working on the Fortifications of *Schelstadt* and have marked out a Camp on the other side of *Benfeld*, and are fortifying it. The Count *de Bissy* is likewise to post himself with a Body of Men on the River *Nieda*, to cover *Lorrain*, and the Countrey of *Messin*.

Dieta, April 22. The Imperial Troops draw together about *Willingen*, where is appointed their general Rendezvous for the 8th of *May*, at which time the Sieur *Schultz*, and the Sieur *Biswom*, late Governors of the Town and Castle of *Friburg*, will be Executed in the Face of the Army, pursuant to the Sentence some time since passed upon them, for their having surrendred the said City and Castle, when they were in a condition to have defended the same; which they